





## THE KLONDIKE'S RICHES.

DOMINION SURVEYOR W.H. OGILVIE TELLS OF THEM.

An interesting lecture at the Canadian Institute, Toronto, last night, was given by Mr. W.H. Ogilvie, Dominion Surveyor, on the Klondike and the Yukon.

Mr. W.H. Ogilvie, P.R.G.S., surveyor to the Dominion Government, who has recently returned from the Yukon district, delivered on Saturday night in the Canadian Institute at Toronto, a lecture on that wonderful Eldorado of the north.

Mr. Ogilvie described first, and at considerable length, the various routes at present in use for reaching the rich gold country. He explained that to a large extent his hands were bound unless he had made his report to Ottawa, and he would mention no opinions as to the most feasible route other than to urge strongly that it should be all-Canadian. He told, too, with much detail as to names, dates, and locations, the history of the gold discoveries on the Yukon. Then he described the methods of mining, the social regulations among the miners, the superficial character of the country, the geological formation; told stories of

### FABULOUS WEALTH.

of great fortunes made and lost, and hinted at the prospects for the coming year.

Not having the advantage of a map, the audience could not very clearly grasp the situation and character of the various routes, though it was an easy inference that they were all three exceedingly difficult. The history of the gold discoveries in the district he traced from the early seventies to the present time. To a North of Ireland man named Harper was given the greatest credit for years of prospecting, often amid dangers and discouragements, which eventuated in July last year in the discovery of the hidden treasure of the Klondike by a man named Sivaash George, who lived with the Indians of the district. He, in accordance with the unwritten law, among miners, revealed the find to three prospectors, and soon all the miners on the Yukon were hurrying to the scene, and within a few weeks hundreds of claims were staked out on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. Those two creeks, Mr. Ogilvie was confident, would turn out to 60 to 75 millions in placer mining, and they were but a fragment of the gold-bearing district. Over the whole of an area 550 to 600 miles in length by 160 to 150 miles in width, 90,000 to 100,000 square miles, rich prospects had been found. It was the largest and richest gold area in the world.

Regarding quartz mining he said he had seen some samples of ore that averaged \$100 to \$1,000 to the ton. The only question was whether the mother lode would be found of several large lodes, or a succession of small ones that it might not pay to work. Mr. Ogilvie showed a little bottle with \$95 worth of free gold in it that he had washed from one shovel full of pay dirt, that a miner had given him. One man had taken out \$16,000 in eight hours. From one pan, which was two shovelfuls, another man had washed \$395. Speaking of the possibility of starvation in the district this winter, he said there were five or six thousand miners in there, but the same conditions had existed last year, and they had got through all right, and he thought they would this year, but they would have to be careful.

### THE MINERS.

The men in there were of all nations under Heaven, pretty nearly. In the early days there had been no law, no factions, no politics, but since the saloons had been started things had been different. Affairs were managed by miners' meetings, and the miners' meetings were dominated by the far-row lofers, whose vote was cast, regardless of justice, for the man who treated them best. Mr. Ogilvie told some very amusing stories of the miscarriage of justice in these meetings. They had finally fallen into disrepute, and the industrious miners were very pleased at the arrival of the Canadian police. Six hundred and fifty miles of the Upper Yukon, the more navigable part, and the richer part of the river, Mr. Ogilvie said, belonged to Canada. On the lower slopes and along the rivers the country was very well wooded, but there was not any more than would be needed for the development of the country, and the Canadian Government should take immediate steps to insure its preservation. Circle City, in Alaska, had been built of Canadian timber, because there was little or no timber on the lower stretches of the river. Great herds of thousands of caribou, he said, roamed the tops of the ridges. He had shot six in ten seconds. The scenery of the mountains, rising ridge above ridge, snow-clad, for thousands of miles, was grand and sublime, scarcely to be surpassed in the world. The silence among the hills was awful. A man could hear his heart beating as clearly as he could hear the ticking of his watch at his ear. In summer the mosquitoes were worse than anywhere else in the world. They were actually maddening; fire and smoke only made them more active. Once he had heard his heart beat in the instant, and killed 27 on the back of his hand with one stroke. Men had to work with gloves on, and netting over their heads.

Right down to the bed rock, he said, the earth was frozen solid, eternally. Above the pay dirt, or gravel, there was about twelve feet of muck imbedded in which was a network of trees that had fallen during ages, all frozen because, preserved in the frozen ground. In the pay dirt he had found buffalo bones that could not be dis-

tinguished from the horns found on the prairies to the south, showing that the buffalo had once roamed there. Very few shells were found in the gravel, but there were impressions of tropical leaves, also indicating what the temperature must once have been.

### OTHER MINERALS.

Gold is not the only mineral in the country. There were indications, Mr. Ogilvie stated, that some of the richest copper deposits in the world would be found there. Lead, silver, and asbestos, were also found, and there were immense coal deposits within ten miles of the Yukon.

Concluding his interesting lecture, Mr. Ogilvie said he had met some Canadians who had seemed to be ashamed of their country. They had no need to be. In places where men's souls were tried he had found no men to surpass Canadians. He did not speak in the spirit of boasting or egotism, but to make a fair, just, manly statement, for all-round, resourceful energy he knew of no race of men to excel Canadians. He urged his hearers never to be ashamed of Canada anywhere or under any circumstances. The riches he had talked of were in Canadian territory, and should be utilized for the welfare of Canadians.

### DON'T ALL ENLIST AT ONCE.

Soldiering the 84-est Profession in the World.

As it is by no means impossible that all able-bodied Englishmen may have, in the near future to become defenders of their country, it is reassuring to learn on the authority of statisticians, that soldiering is about the least dangerous profession in the world, says the London Daily Mail.

Protestant clergymen are popularly supposed to be the best male "lives" going. But they die at the rate of nearly eleven per thousand each year, while the British army shuffles off this mortal coil at a rate of less than five per thousand. Even ladies' maids, who have usually a life of great comfort and little work, die faster than this, departing this life at the rate of eight per thousand.

It might well be supposed that the troops who do as much fighting as the British soldiers abroad would be carried off in large numbers. This was true in the past, but in these days war is by no means as dangerous. For instance in all our wars of the past twenty years the death-rate of the British army has been only fifteen per thousand per annum.

Now soldiers cannot be said to be engaged in very risky work, yet they depart hence at the rate of sixteen per thousand per annum. Roman Catholic priests die at the rate of eighteen per thousand, and cabmen at the rate of twenty-six per thousand. Your chances of death, then, are five times as great as if you join the army at home, and nearly twice as great as if you join the fighting of the forces in India or Africa. And there are scores of trades—such as lead working, glass blowing, match making, public-house keeping, etc.—ever so much more dangerous to life than cab-driving.

### TEA AND COFFEE POTS.

An old-fashioned brown teapot, or one of any stoneware, will "brew" as sweet a cup of tea as Chinese mardins ever drank. When these pots are so cheap and easily obtained, there is no excuse for the use of metal.

Even a silver teapot acquires in time a black scum on the inside. This oxide of metal cannot be removed except by filling the teapot with a solution of soda and boiling water and allowing it to stand for an hour or longer until the scum becomes loose and can be washed off with a cloth. Wind the cloth around a stick for convenience if the mouth of the teapot is too small to admit your hand. In Oriental shops, the most picturesque teapots of stoneware can be found in blue and white Ovari ware, in pale green celadon and in the quaint wholesome ware that preserved ginger is put up in. None of these teapots cost over 25 cents.

The pretty brown coffee biggins which come from Germany leave nothing to be desired in the way of a coffee-pot. They cost from \$1 to \$1.25. The blue and white "cabin" pattern in stoneware from the same country, costs the same. A plain coffee-pot to hold coffee in can be purchased as cheap as a teapot.

It is better to make boiled coffee in a common earthen biffin if one cannot afford the chance occasional breakage in using a stone-ware coffee-pot to hold in. These biggins cost by the set less than 20 cents each. One can afford to renew such an inexpensive saucer. After boiling the coffee in the biffin, it is poured into a picturesque stone or china coffee-pot you may have and serve it. This coffee-pot must be heated by pouring boiling water into it and allowing it to rest at the back of the stove for five or six minutes before it is filled in the way a delicate porcelain pot may, with care, be used for years.

### DANGER OF CARBOLIC ACID.

It Is Used Much Too Freely and Does Great Harm.

A board of health warning has been sent out in regard to the danger of using carbolic acid, either as a disinfectant or as a cleaning wash for simple sores. Even in an ointment it is not safe. Local anæsthesia is said to be the penalty of too strong an application, or of a weak application too long applied.

Another point of information advanced by the board is that carbolic acid is used in surgery as a germicide and disinfectant, and not as a means of healing wounds. On the contrary, it would retard or prevent their healing if used in improper strength.

### IN THE FULLNESS OF TIME.

Mabel, how long has young Spoonmore been coming to see you? Four years, papa. You can tell him I think that's long enough. He knows it is. He's coming to see you next time.

## SNAKES IN INDIA.

Deaths from Snake-Bite and Other Notes of Interest in Snake-dom.

The statistics of the number of snakes killed during the years 1895 and 1896 afford less scope for comparison as some districts as Delhi, Rohtak, Multan and Sialkot, have apparently taken advantage of the recent decision of the local government that it is not obligatory on district boards and municipalities to pay rewards on snakes at all. So that from 910, 279, 874 and 466 respectively they only paid on 1, 28, 0 and 57 last year. It is to be remarked that the effect of stopping payment in these districts has caused no increase in the loss of human life. In Delhi and Sialkot the number of men killed by snakes is about the same in each year. In Rohtak the deaths have certainly increased from 13 to 40, but, on the other hand in Multan, when 874 snakes were killed, 87 men died of snake-bite, whereas in the year following, when no snakes were being destroyed, only 32 came to grief.

Every one has heard of the story so firmly believed in by the natives, that if you kill a snake its mate will take revenge on you, and the above figures seem to warrant the supposition that the Multan snakes, at any rate, stick to the maxim of "LIVE AND LET LIVE."

The Gurgaon authorities should be able to test the whispered suspicion, that the majority of snakes for which rewards are claimed are carefully reared for the purpose, as 2,700 and 2,600 were paid for in 1895 and 1896 respectively, at a total expense of 1,683 rupees, while the deaths from snake-bite were about equal in number to those in Sialkot and Delhi during the same period. It would be interesting to know whether any such discovery led the authorities in Hoshiarpur to cut down the rewards given from 2,72 rupees in 1895 to 214 rupees in 1896. In that district also the death rate among human beings from snake-bite actually decreased though only from 36 to 32.

The two worst districts in the Punjab, as far as the mortality among the people from snake bite is concerned, are Lahore and Gujranwala, with an average of 85 and 115 respectively during the last two years. In these districts about the average number of snakes appear to have been killed, and probably they are neither more nor less infested by snakes than the districts around them. It would, therefore be of more than passing interest to discover whether Lahore and Gujranwala have reputations for a particular prevalence of poisoning cases; for just as a cholera epidemic, when men are buried quickly, and no questions are asked forms a useful opportunity for an unfaithful wife to get rid of her husband by a dose of arsenic so in out-of-the-way villages many a death is put down to snake-bite to avoid awkward questions. Even where the whole village knows of the real facts, they rush it up to prevent the annoyance which an official inquiry would entail on them; for beside the trouble and bother of having to give evidence, there is the burden of providing for all the minions of the law, who would come to the spot to meet new mind, when she would not own the window to gaze on the Bay of Naples. Ideas and friends, alone, satisfied her. When her exile limited them, she knew not how to open her soul to higher things. This woman, whose purity for happiness was so magnificent, because of all creatures the most miserable.

### MADAME DE STAEL.

The character of Germaine de Staël is somewhat unsatisfactory, despite her brilliant intellect, generosity, loyalty to friends and sincerity of heart. Her consent demand for sympathy, her love of admiration, and her "unconscious" insatiable thirst for taking and shining, as Byron put it, and her incessant thinking were too much for ordinary human nature, and, indeed, for most nature above the ordinary; for the woman great minds formed of her was usually like Heine's "a whirlwind in petticoats." She lacked reserve of soul; she longed for companionship even in the presence of Mr. Hane, and declared that she would go a hundred leagues to meet new mind, when she would not own the window to gaze on the Bay of Naples. Ideas and friends, alone, satisfied her. When her exile limited them, she knew not how to open her soul to higher things. This woman, whose purity for happiness was so magnificent, because of all creatures the most miserable.

Napoleon never admired her. Nevertheless he knew her influence and sent his brother to promise her anything she asked if she would stand by him. Her reply is famous: "It is not what I want, but what I think."

In her wonderful work, "Literature," she paid no tribute to Napoleon. Indeed, she wrote in a spirit which showed that she believed that there were forces more powerful than the little Corsican's bullets. He took his revenge in a Napoleonic way, ordering her to reside within forty leagues of Paris. This exile was continued fourteen years.

She was divorced from Baron de Staël in 1797, and in 1811 was secretly married to a French officer, Roca by name. He was a handsome man with an interesting history of bravery, and succeeded in winning her love despite the fact that he was 22 and she was 45. This union brought her the deepest happiness she had ever known. It was called a "ridiculous marriage," but if it is judged by the degree of contentment and spiritual development it causes, Madame de Staël's was far from ridiculous.

### QUITE WILLING.

Can't I have your daughter as a Christmas remembrance? asked the brave young man who had bearded the rich old father in his den. No sir. I would rather part with every cent I have on earth. Very well. Out of consideration for your paternal feelings I will accept the alternative.

## GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

IT WILL BE A MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC EVENT.

Astronomers Expect to See a Splendid Celestial Sight Next January—Programme of the Work.

One of the notable solar eclipses of the century, will take place on January 22, 1898. It will be visible over nearly the whole of Asia, Africa and Europe, with the exception of Spain, the west of France, Belgium and Holland. It begins on the earth generally January 22, 4.46 a.m., in longitude twenty-one degrees, thirty-six minutes, east, and latitude 0 degrees, 28 minutes north, and it ends on the earth generally at 9.53 a.m., in longitude 110 degrees, seven minutes east, and latitude 35 degrees, 36 minutes north.

Dry details there, and yet of great interest to astronomers in every civilized country in the world. India is the place where the most satisfactory observations can be taken during the coming eclipse, and many scientists are preparing to go there.

Everything is in their favor. The eclipse will occur in the middle of the cold weather, and at the most favorable time of the year for travelling in India. Cyclonic storms are very rare during January and the chance of a gale or stormy weather off the coast between Bombay and Karwar is very slight. The air, moreover, is very dry over the interior, and as the percentage of mean daily humidity at stations in the Deccan, Central provinces and Berar averages about forty degrees, any instruments, such as photographic cameras, brought from Europe or America, should be so constructed that they will withstand the action of this great dryness of the air. Furthermore, statistics show that rain rarely falls in January in the Konkan and Deccan and that during January the coast districts between Karwar and Ratnagiri, which include the line of totality, are unusually free from clouds.

### MUCH WORK PLANNED.

The Joint Committees of the Royal and Astronomical Societies of London, has decided to send out three parties to take observations, one on the coast and two inland, at stations which have not yet been selected. One party from the Solar Physics Observatory will occupy the coast station, and all possible assistance will be rendered to it, by a man-of-war, acting under instructions from the Admiralty. This coast station will doubtless be in or near the old fort of Vizagapatnam, as there is no better point from which to take observations. The land parties, which will include the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Copeland, Professor Turner, Dr. Common, Captain Hills, and Mr. Newall, who will represent the observatories of Greenwich, Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge, who will occupy stations on the railways near the central line of the eclipse.

The weather prospects being good, and the facilities for travelling excellent, there is every reason to believe that much valuable work will be done during the eclipse, not only by those who intend to visit India for that purpose, but also by the Indian astronomers, who are interested in solar physics. The foremost among whom is Professor K. D. Naegamvala, who has already done good work at Poona. Of the British astronomers who intend to make observations no one has a higher rank in the scientific world than Sir Norman Lockyer, and his views, therefore, as to the work to be done, are of exceeding interest.

Speaking of the coast party's proposed programme, to which he confines himself, he says: "I am one of those who believe that spectroscopic observations during eclipses must take precedence of all others in the minds of students of solar physics, but when I say this it must not be forgotten that other inquiries remain which are much more simply carried out, and which are within the competence of those unacquainted with the details of the subject. One of the fortunate things about eclipses is that photographers and amateurs can do good work as well as those more fully equipped instrumentally."

### INSTRUCTION FOR SOLDIERS.

Important Circular Issued by the Secretary of State of War.

The British Secretary of War has directed that the attention of officers commanding troops shall be given to the necessity of intelligently and energetically carrying out the portions of the Queen's regulations, which relate to teaching soldiers useful trades and effecting repairs to barracks by the regiments occupying them. The officers are instructed to ascertain what facilities may exist in their districts for obtaining teaching of the kind required in the technical classes under county councils or by other means and to have the information brought effectually to the knowledge of their men and opportunities of training in book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, and other things likely to be useful to soldiers on leaving the army are mentioned as worthy of attention. Commanding officers are to encourage those who wish to learn trades to receive instruction in the regimental workshops at times when their military duty will not be hindered, and the commander-in-chief adds his opinion that it should be extremely rare for troops to be unable to execute any repairs as may be requisite to keep their barracks in order with the co-operation of the engineer and barrack departments.

### A VACANT CHAIR.

Returned Tourist—I do not see old Mr. Goodson around. He was very feeble when I left, and I presume he has gone to his eternal rest, but he has not been among the living for some time. Resident—Well, no; but he has moved to Hamilton.

## WINTER WRINKLES.

They—"Who von it dot said, 'pay as you go?' His father—"I don't know, I suppose, der poor feller didn't know no better."

Losing No Time—Isaacstein—"I hear dot your son is going into preness for himself." Cohenstein—"Yes. He von think of sharting in mit a glozing-end sale."

Insurance Agent—"Before filling the claim, will you be kind enough to give me a certificate of your husband's death, madame?" The New Widow—"With pleasure."

Not Necessarily—Waller—"So Bilker rents that forty-dollars-a-month house of yours, does he?" He pays too much rent." Landlord, sighing—"You don't know him."

A Juvenile Logician—"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?" "There is one piece, but you can't have it." "You are mistaken, ma, I've had it."

Prisoner—"It's hard to charge me with forgery, for you see, I can't even sign my own name." Judge—"That point is immaterial; it's another man's name your accused of signing."

Van Noodle—"Dyer know, Miss Tumbit, that old duffer, Chapwitt, called me a muff the other night." Miss Tumbit—"Indeed? Why, I think you more closely resemble a hound."

Accounted For—"What's all this Austrian trouble about, anyway?" "It's all over a question of national language." "Oh, I see, that accounts for the war of words."

Testing Him—Bagley—"Do you recollect that five dollars I let you have about a year ago?" "Per-fectly." "Bagley—That's good; how's your memory is all right; how's your eyesight?"

Not Spoiled by Fortune—Anna—"And her uncle left her all that money! Has it changed her at all?" Belle—"No, indeed! She is just as enthusiastic as ever over eighty-nine-cent silk marked down from one-sixty."

Squandered—Lawyer—"It's too bad the way old Squirt's fortune has been squandered in litigation." Layman—"It is, indeed." Lawyer—"Why, fully nine-tenths of it has gone to his heirs in witness fees."

An author, said the practical literateur, "ought to know several languages." "Of course he ought," replied his fellow-craftsman. "The field has been so well worked that there is no longer any use of reading old English books in search of original ideas."

### DON'T WORRY.

What does your anxiety do? It does not empty to-morrow, brother, of its sorrow; but, ah! it empties to-day of its strength. It does not make you escape the evil; it makes you unfit to genius; it makes you a coward. It does not bless to-morrow and it robs to-day. For every day has its own burden. God gives us power to bear all the sorrow of his making which the anticipation of sorrow most assuredly is.

### A FRIENDLY POINTER.

Jinks—What! You don't mean to say you are engaged to the beautiful Miss De Pique?

Blinks—Yes, I do. Got engaged to her last night. This afternoon I am to bring her down town. She wants to go to an optician's, I believe. New pair of eye-glasses, or something. She is new-fangled, you know.

Jinks—I say, old fel! Just slip around to that optician and bribe him not to give her any better glasses than she has.

### INDISCRIMINATE.

Boutton—Mornin', Judge. I think you had no right to fine that minister for scorching.

Judge—And why not, sir?

Boutton—Because he was practicing what he preached.

### THE GENUINE BRAND.

I can tell platonic love from other kinds of love.

How can you tell it?

Platonic lovers always fall desperately in love with each other.

### AN EASY TEST.

Timmins—I have never been able to make up my mind whether I am a genius or not.

Simmons—it is easily tested. Just act like a hog when you are in society, and if you are a genius people will admire you for it.

### HIS TROUBLESOME WAY.

Our next-door neighbors seem to be displeased with each other.

Yes; he broke his leg and she has an idea that he did it on purpose.

### TOLD IN A WHISPER.

Is that one of your servants, madam?

No, no! Don't speak so loud. That's the cook.

### THEIR EASY TIME.

No wonder, said the Cornfed Philosopher that people lived so long in the old Biblical days. They didn't know anything about bacteria.

## ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronically Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Miss Ellen Nussey, who acted as bridesmaid for Charlotte Fronte, has just died at Birstall, at the age of 93 years.

Sweden is about to undertake the measurement of a degree of latitude within the Arctic circle. An expedition will be sent out in May to make a preliminary survey.

A transposed figure has drawn Prince Bismarck into a lawsuit. He says he promised a claim a pension of 4,500 marks, while the claimant asserts that the ex-Chancellor said 5,400 marks.

Grenoble priests have been pulled up short by their Bishop, who, in a recent circular, orders them to keep shaved and not to wear foot coverings and only in canonical garments, and forbids them to ride bicycles.

Aberdeen University's Literary Society, presided over by a nephew of Mr. J. M. Barrie, has decided by a large majority, after debate that the Scottish school of fiction does not deserve the favor it has received.

Count Dimitri Milutin, formerly War Minister of Czar Alexander II, and one of the chief promoters of the Emperor's liberal reforms, has just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to the Russian general staff.

Death has relieved Hertfordshire of its collecting dog. Fruin. He was a terrier who had been trained to stand up before people and bark furiously till the giver him a coin and was used to obtain contributions for charity.

Ernest Giles, the Australian explorer, who between 1874 and 1876 twice traversed the West Australian desert, from Adelaide to Perth and back, has just died. The Royal Geographical Society awarded him its Founder's Medal for his journey.

Juggernaut's car cannot pass through the streets of Colombo owing to the interference of overhead telegraph wires. Petitions have been sent to the Governor by the Ceylonese as twenty-five persons wish to throw themselves under the idol's car.

London Zoological Garden has lost the monster python, twenty feet long, which it had possessed for twenty-one years. For two years past the serpent would not take food, and the keepers were obliged to cram it down its throat.

Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, has been provided with two new and powerful lights, one at either end of the island. The families of the keepers will no longer be allowed to live at the lighthouses, but will be transferred to the mainland.

A remarkable improvement in worm gearing has been made by Prof. Stodola of Zurich. He has obtained an efficiency of 87 per cent. from 2-horse power with a worm 3.15 inches in diameter with a pitch of 32 inches running at 1,500 revolutions a minute.

Dunstable, England, has a two-legged shepherd's dog that is still able to attend to his duties. The legs on the right side were cut off by a reaping machine, but the dog manages to balance himself on the other two and runs two miles on them to the farm where the sheep are kept.

Foreign ideas of the British sense of propriety will receive a shock from the recent order of the London County Council that men and boys having in public ponds must wear drawers. Hitherto they have lathered and the minority in the Council opposed the innovation as an "unconventional step."

An Irish ex-sergeant in the army who died at Whittington, England, left directions that a bottle of Irish whiskey should be buried with him. As the sexton objected, a comrade of the dead man sprinkled the whiskey over the coffin. He was arrested and tried for "indecent behavior" but was acquitted.

Burglars broke into the fortress of Vincennes, near Paris, recently, and after stealing the money and valuables of the soldiers and officers, used the tools of the military blacksmith shop to break into the commissary's store, which they plundered and then made their way out through the most vulnerable means of the ladders in the fort.

Romley's Court of Appeal after affirming the impious sentences on the native newspaper editor and publisher convicted of sedition. The court recently made the whole preceding sentence by committing the sentences of the imprisonment in the former case from a life sentence to one year in the latter from seven years to three months.

The last of the late Mr. Hyman Muntag's coins have just been sold in London, the collection bringing in over \$270,000, considerably more than was paid for the coins by Mr. Muntag, though he began to collect only ten years ago. The sales were spread over two years, and it took the auctioneer fifty-two working days to dispose of the coins.

A gang of thieves organized to play upon thieves has been discovered in Paris. Their plan was to watch for shoplifters in the department stores like the Louvre and the Bon Marche, to follow them home, and then under pretence of being police inspectors to search their apartments for stolen goods, which they carried off with no fear of complaint being made.

Attempts to evade the Death Duties are causing queer constipations in England. An old man transferred all his property by deed of gift to his young wife, not expecting that he would survive her. She made a will leaving it to a former head of hers, and then was killed on the hunting field. The husband was thus left dependent on the lover's generosity.







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"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

### THE LOTTERY LAW.

"There are some very queer things about the laws in this country," remarks the *Medicine Hat News*. At the sittings of the Supreme Court there the other day a conviction was recorded under the lottery law, arising out of the holding of a raffle for a watch. The same day on which the conviction was made there appeared in a Calgary paper an advertisement for the holding of a raffle for a watch on a certain date. The case directs attention to the curious state of affairs that exists in the Territories in regard to the holding of raffles, which are and have always been a matter of common occurrence in the West. If a person had a watch or bicycle or any other species of property that he wished to realize upon, a raffle seemed the most lucrative and convenient method of doing so, and he accordingly got out tickets and either sold them himself or procured some one to do so for him. Scarcely anyone seems to be aware that this is a criminal offence for which a heavy penalty, both fine and imprisonment can be awarded. Yet this is actually the case, and it is reported that the trial Judge at Medicine Hat announced that the next person convicted before him would be severely punished. From a moral standpoint it is difficult to see why raffles should be allowed any more than other forms of gambling, but they have in the past been so common that the people have accustomed themselves to believe that there is no harm in them. But this is altogether outside the question. It is no use discussing whether raffles are right or wrong—whether they should be forbidden or allowed. The laws of the Dominion of Canada forbid them and make it a criminal offence to conduct a raffle or to sell or assist in selling tickets for one. So long as this law remains on the statute books it is the duty of all citizens to obey it and of the judges and officers of the law to see that it is enforced.

### A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

The *Victoria Colonist*, the leading Conservative paper of British Columbia, says:—Hon. Clifford Sifton has declared that the task of constructing the Stikine-Teelin railway is almost superhuman. This is strong language, but not too strong. Few people can grasp the magnitude of what Messrs. Mann and McKenzie have undertaken. We believe they will succeed, but only those who have made actual calculations of what must be done in order that the 150 miles of railway may be completed by September 1, can have any idea of the magnitude of the undertaking. The actual work of building the road is not a very serious matter. If the contractors were given two years in which to accomplish the work they would accomplish it without any very great difficulty; but it is to be remembered that they have practically only four months, and that during this short period, everything used in constructing the railway, except the right of way and the ballast, must be taken up the Stikine river. This is what will make the undertaking exceptional difficult, and if the contractors can manage to carry out their bargain they will deserve first place among railway builders. We venture to say that no man ever before undertook to build 150 miles of railway under such circumstances in the same time. Fortunately both contractors are men who have energy and experience to assist them in their tremendous undertaking, and the fact that they have put up a very substantial guarantee shows that they believe themselves able to do what they are attempting.

### STRIKES AND TRADE.

A Chicago paper makes the following comments on the subject of strikes and international trade:—The labor disputes in Great Britain have been disastrous to the industries of that country. It is estimated that the loss in wages to the employers is about twelve millions. In addition the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has distributed in relief to its idle members a sum amounting to three millions. The loss to the employers is not so easily estimated. More important to them than the immediate losses, however, is the permanent injury to business. While masters and men have been fighting business has been going to other countries, especially to Germany. For the single month of November the ship ments of machinery fell off more than \$1,000,000 from what they were the previous year. The export trade of Great Britain's chief rival, Germany, increased for the same period by nearly the same amount. It is said, too, that business lost to Germany usually is never regained. All lines of business suffered of course as a result of the strikes. Railway traffic was reduced in volume, shipbuilding was injured and tradesmen and shopkeepers found their profits greatly reduced. But really one of the most serious and irreparable losses was the diversion of international trade to other countries. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest applies to nations engaged in international industrial competition as well as to individuals. Those nations will prove themselves fittest to survive and to control the trade of the world that first learn to carry on industry without ruinous conflict between employer and workmen. Strikes are too costly. They are destructive as war itself to industrial supremacy. Some other method must be found of settling disputes. Capital and labor must learn to work together in harmony for increasing the product at their combined forces. The nation that first learns to do without strikes will have taken a long step towards securing the industrial supremacy of the world.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has received from the Montreal Chamber of Commerce the suggestion of an international exhibition in Canada in 1901. The communication points out that the year 1901 is specially favorable to induce the Paris exhibitors to transfer their splendid collections to Canada and that it would be a splendid means to extend our commercial relations with foreign countries. The Canadian Government is specially interested in favoring the undertaking. The conference of the Dominion Boards of Trade which will meet in Montreal this month is suggested as a favorable opportunity to consider the proposal.

The report of Mr. William Ogilvie upon the Yukon gold fields has been published and should meet with a very favorable reception. It is a volume of rather over 150 pages and is very fully illustrated, having close upon eighty photographs and a full supply of maps there being one map of the whole region and seven section maps on a larger scale. It has evidently been written at top speed, the style, though clear enough, being occasionally somewhat slipshod. The facts are there, however, and in it we have at least a soberly written account of the region, written by a thoroughly competent and trustworthy authority. It is, therefore the very thing for which people have been waiting and should prove a most valuable work of reference.

### A LIVING DEATH.

Shattered Nerves—Appetite Gone—Dyspepsia—Battered—Discouraged—Nervine is Hope and Health in all Such Cases.

Mr. C. J. Curtis, of Sandwich West, Ont., testifies: "I had a very severe attack of grippe, which left me very weak; no appetite, and my nervous system and general constitution very much shattered. I purchased five bottles of South American Nervine. And when I had taken but three bottles I was as well as ever I was. I attribute my recovery—my regained strength and appetite—entirely to this great remedy. I cannot recommend it too highly." Sold by W. W. Bole.

### PRACTICE OF TREATING.

Dr. DuVal, of Winnipeg, Alludes to a Custom That Leads to Evil Habits.

Rev. Dr. DuVal, says the *Free Press*, directed the attention of his hearers last evening in Knox church to the evils of intemperance. The words of the text were: "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of Heaven," and he pressed home the lesson by a few illustrations which had come under his personal notice of young men who had been led to ruin in Winnipeg by the temptation of strong drink. The speaker strongly condemned the treating practice. He believed it was this custom that had much to do with the degradation brought about by drunkenness. Men go into a bar to have one drink, and end up by having four or five. Each must hold up his reputation for generosity and unselfishness, and the result is utterly demoralizing to first intentions. A drunkard is out of harmony with the idea of heaven; he renders himself unfit for the prepared place for a prepared people.

### The Sin of Lying.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Winnipeg, last Sunday evening, says the *Free Press*, preached a very practical sermon on "The Sin of Lying." In opening the subject Mr. Pedley said it was some time thought that preachers of the gospel in these days did not devote sufficient attention to the question of morality, as contained in the Ten Commandments, and that through the year, perhaps once a month, he should preach on subjects appertaining to the commandments, and would begin with the sin of lying. The text was, "Lie not to one another." Mr. Pedley spoke at length on the difference of opinion which existed as to whether a lie was ever right under any circumstances, and quoted two definitions of a lie—one by the editor of the *Sunday School Times*: "A lie is an expression by word or action of that which is not true, with the intention to deceive," and one from a leading dictionary: "A lie is an expression by word or action of that which is not true, with the intention to deceive; when there is violation of an obligation to speak only the truth." Mr. Pedley thought that although many leading men, among them Luther, held that there were times when a lie is justifiable, that it was necessary to be exceedingly careful in deciding that an emergency justified the violation of the obligation to speak the truth, and laid much stress on the fact that the speaking of the truth was one of the strongest bonds that held nations together. He also spoke of the harm which had resulted to this country from the habit of those who have gone abroad failing to speak the truth.

### The Dignity of Work.

The following paper was read at a Farmers' Institute meeting by Mrs. R. C. Tye, of Waterloo County:—"Work! work! work!" to the farmer, his wife, daughters, or sons must be no dratted word. It is the greatest mistake, though we are often inclined to think otherwise, that a great scarcity of work would bring happiness. The decree to earn our bread by the sweat of the brow was not the worst but the best, in our present state, for God ever seeks man's best interest. Therefore let us be of those who are determined to do something useful, that whatever may be prepared for us hereafter or happen to us now, we will at least deserve the food that God gives by earning it honorably, and that, however fallen from the purity or from the peace of Eden, we will carry out the duty of human "dominion," and dress and keep the wilderness, though we may no more dress and keep "the garden."

A young lord was once visiting at a friend's in one of the large cities of

### Modern Treatment of Consumption

The latest work on the treatment of diseases, written by forty eminent American physicians, says: "Cod-liver oil has done more for the consumptive than all other remedies put together." It also says: "The hypophosphates of lime and soda are regarded by many English observers as specifics for consumption."

### Scott's Emulsion

contains the best cod-liver oil in a partially digested form, combined with the Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda. This remedy, a standard for a quarter of a century, is in exact accord with the latest views of the medical profession. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, New York, U.S.A.

this country. After being there some time his friend asked him how he liked the country. "Oh, very well, but I notice you have not many gentlemen." "What is your definition of a gentleman?" asked his host. "Why, one who has no work to do." "Oh, we have plenty of them, but we do not call them 'gentlemen,' we call them 'tramps.'" I honor our young and stalwart Canadian farmers, who, though tillers, can be gentlemen, and especially would I offer to the veterans my highest tribute of respect.

I do not undervalue recreations for pleasure, but that we should take pleasure in our work also. Generally we are under the impression that a man's duties are public, a woman's private. But this is not altogether so. A man has a private duty relating to his home, and a public work or duty, which is the expansion of the other, relating to the state. So a woman has a private duty relating to her own home, and a public work or duty. Now, a man's work for a home is to secure its maintenance, progress and defence; the woman's to secure its order, comfort and loveliness. These duties are to be expanded into public work by both man and woman, but there is no arbitrary law in reference to these duties. A man may seek to make his home lovely; a woman may seek its maintenance and progress. These gentlemen (the speakers) do not come here merely to play a harp for us to dance to. No; what they tell us means hard and painstaking work. If we think new methods will bring a decrease of toil, we are much mistaken. Many of the new ways of working involve more labor than the careless habits they are intended to supersede but it is because of the results brought about by the better methods that they are so insisted upon, for we require the best results obtainable in handling farm produce, in order to secure the maintenance and progress of our houses and nation, for on agriculture a nation's welfare largely depends. The careful experiments and intelligent application of what has proved to be the best, has brought about a much needed change in many things connected with farm life. But all have not yet learned. Take for example, buttermaking. I fancy our merchants could tell us there is yet a great difference in the samples brought to them. Yes, as much as there is in a recitation given by a cultured elocutionist and one given by the ordinary school boy.

A woman's headaches may come from several causes. She may have a headache arising from nervousness, or from digestive disturbances. Nine cases in ten her headaches come from disorders peculiar to her sex. It may show itself in the symptoms which are characteristic of a dozen disorders. Thousands of times women have been treated for the wrong disorder. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was compounded for the sole purpose of relieving womanhood of these ills and pains. Thousands of women have testified that after taking treatment from several physicians without benefit, the "Favorite Prescription" cured them completely and quickly. It has been used for over thirty years and has an unbroken record of success.

The woman who hesitates is invited to send 25 cents in one-cent stamps to cover all the cost of mailing a copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice, which contains plain, clear information about all of the organs of the human body and their functions.

### KIDNEY CLOUDS.

Bladder Troubles—Acute Kidney Disorders—Diabetes—Bright's Disease—Dispelled by South American Kidney Cure—Relief in Six Hours.

Kidney symptoms are legion. Have you dull, aching pains, or stiffness in the loins, tenderness in the kidney region, headache and backache, visual disorders, dizziness, sluggish circulation, irregular heart, dropsical swellings, hot or dry skin, sediment in the urine. Any of these indicate kidney disease. Need owing for a fatal harvest? South American Kidney Cure is the one proved, tested and never-failing specific for kidney disease in all forms at all stages. It has worked miracles. Held by W. W. Bole.

### Steel Range No. 2



We purpose if we receive sufficient number of orders to ship in a car of our Great and Steel Range in April. All customers ordering in time for this car will get the advantage of the car rate on freight. Prices and terms may be obtained from our local agent.

GURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Jas. Brass, Agt.

WAGGON'S GUN, TO TRAVEL, 50c. & 1.00.

# THE TIMES

An 8-page, 6-col. Newspaper devoted to the interests of Moose Jaw and District.

## R. BOGUE

CHRISTMAS .. CROCKERY

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE

CHRISTMAS .. GROCERIES

Large Assortment of Winter Apples.

Fancy Silk Table Covers, Etc., Etc.

DOLGE'S FELT BOOTS.

Cars of Corn, Bran and Oats Coming.

## R. BOGUE.

## McDonald

& Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE .. STABLES ..

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.

High St., Moose Jaw.

## H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building .. Material ..

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

## Flour and Feed.

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BRAN & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

Robert Burnett.

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OUR JOB OFFICE is well equipped with all the necessary material for turning out first class work, and if you are in need of any of the following, we respectfully solicit your order and guarantee good work at reasonable prices.....

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes.

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## THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.



## Church Directory.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. Moun-  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B. A.  
Services—Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.;  
Sunday School 2:30 p. m.; Monday, Y. P. S.  
C. E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,  
8:00.  
Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School 2:30 p. m.;  
E. L. of C. E. Sunday evening at 8 p. m.;  
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8  
o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**  
(ANGLO-CAN.)  
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30  
a. m. Morning and Evening, 11 a. m. Holy  
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-  
tins. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Bible Class  
for Adults, 3 p. m. Evening Song and Commu-  
nion, at 7 p. m.  
Weekday Services—Friday, Evening and  
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy  
Days and Saints' Days.  
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns  
Ancient and Modern are used.

## THE GALICIANS.

### The Immigration Commissioner Thinks They Make Good Settlers.

Mr. W. F. McCreary, Dominion Im-  
migration Commissioner, contributes  
an article to a recent number of the  
*Colonist* in which he gives a few facts  
and figures regarding immigration to  
Western Canada. Speaking of "Mr.  
Sifton's Galicians" as settlers for this  
country, the Commissioner says:—

The qualifications necessary to make  
a good settler are: First—Willingness  
to work. Second—Experience in a  
cold climate. Third—A good physical  
constitution. Fourth—A good moral  
character. Fifth—Experience in agri-  
cultural pursuits. Now, I think that  
Galicians possess the first three quali-  
fications, at least both the men and  
women, physically speaking, are  
certainly strong and healthy in appear-  
ance. They are also industrious and  
frugal in their habits. Their climate is  
almost as severe as that of Manitoba  
and the Territories, and their clothing  
is suitable for this climate. They have  
been brought up to farming all their  
lives, of course not on the extensive  
scale that we are accustomed to here,  
but in many respects the same. The  
number of cattle and sheep in Galicia  
is greatly in excess per capita of what  
we have here, and the kindness with  
which they show to their stock convinces  
me that when they are in a position to  
acquire well-bred stock, the Galicians,  
in the near future will go largely into  
the raising of beef and mutton for ex-  
port. Owing to the mountainous  
country from which a large number of  
them come, they are more accustomed  
to this class of farming, so that, while  
the Menonites on the one hand  
naturally take up the raising of wheat,  
the Galician will prefer stock, vegeta-  
bles, poultry and so forth. In this  
way it would not be necessary for them  
to get what is known as class one  
prairie land, but they will be able to  
take up and make use of rough, broken  
shrubby land, which heretofore has  
not been thought desirable, but which  
is quite suitable, even if at times some-  
what stony, for the raising of coarse  
grains, vegetables, cattle, hogs, sheep  
and poultry. A large number of the  
Galicians have settled on such land,  
and your readers will be pleased to  
know that after a personal inspection  
of a number of the houses of these  
colonists. But a small percentage  
of them have as yet purchased horses,  
but in nearly every case, even without  
horses or oxen, they were, by using the  
spade and hoe, able last year to put in  
crops of from one to eleven acres. All  
these crops have been put in in such a  
manner as to show that they know how  
to do it properly. If anyone wants  
evidence of what a Galician can do who  
came here with no capital whatever a  
year ago last August, he has but to  
drive down on the east side of the Red  
River some sixteen miles from Win-  
nipeg and he will there see a small

colony, and I venture to say that their  
farms are in as good condition as any  
to be found from here to Selkirk, their  
houses are neat and commodious, the  
fences are tidy, land thoroughly free  
from the French and other noxious  
weeds. This has all been done by the  
woman and children picking-out these  
weeds by hand and burning them, and  
even some of the natives along the  
river, who were at first very averse to  
these people going there, now admit  
that could sufficient of them be placed  
along the river these lands would be  
clear of the French weed in a few years,  
whereas, at present, as you know, it is  
almost difficult to say whether or not  
by machinery they will ever be able to  
restore the land to its former condition.  
Now, as to the moral character of these  
people, and as to their becoming Cana-  
dians, I think anyone who has ex-  
perience will admit that they will  
rapidly become Canadianized, for, in  
the first place, differing from the Meno-  
nites, at the first opportunity they  
throw off their Austrian garb and  
adopt Canadian clothing. Nothing so  
tickles a Galician man or woman as to  
be able to exchange the sheepskin coat  
for Canadian clothing. Almost the  
first year as a man will make over  
arrival in the country is a pair of over-  
alls and a flannel shirt. You will bear  
in mind that the same criticism which  
is now bestowed upon the Galicians  
was made by the newspapers and others  
about the Menonites, Hungarians,  
Finlanders and other European colo-  
nists who arrived here, and yet we find  
that all of these have been successful,  
and are now among our best settlers.  
A large number of both men and women  
were hired out with farmers last year,  
and a few engaged in service in towns  
and cities, notably Portage la Prairie.  
I have on file in my office a large num-  
ber of letters from ladies, farmers' wives  
and others, expressing great  
satisfaction with these girls, and in my  
opinion, if our farmers' wives are to  
receive help, which has been sadly lack-  
ing in the past, to enable them to  
carry on their farm operations without  
too much drudgery, it will have to be  
from such people as these. There is  
another point in their favor which I  
think I should mention, and that is  
their anxiety not only that they them-  
selves, but their children, should learn  
English. I find one of the conditions  
they insist upon is that the children  
shall attend the English, or as they  
call it "Anglican" school. In fact they  
will put up with privations and take  
a poorer piece of land, provided their  
children can attend the school. They  
will not mix with Canadian children.  
This certainly shows a desire to become  
Canadianized, and I think this desire  
is borne out by the statement made by  
a Galician recently when before the  
court on some trivial charge at York-  
ton. He was asked by the presiding  
magistrate: "Are you an Austrian?"  
Pointing to the Canadian clothing  
which he had on, he said: "No, me  
Austrian no more, me Canadian."  
Then again, as to their moral character,  
while a few of them have been before  
the magistrates for quarrelling and  
so forth, I think that the police of  
our city who have considerable ex-  
perience with them, as well as the  
authorities in other places, will admit  
that the percentage is not greater than  
that of any other nationality, and I  
think everyone will admit that they  
are not addicted to liquor. I have not  
heard of a single instance of a Galician  
indulging in spirits, and there certainly,  
notwithstanding the fact that there  
have been quite a number of them  
round the city, have been no arrests  
made for drunkenness.



A man who neglects his health is selling  
his craft of life in dangerous seas. He  
cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he  
is imperiling his most precious endow-  
ment. All the wealth in the world, all the  
power in the world, all the pleasure in the  
world, all the love and poetry and music  
and nobility and beauty are but dust in the  
mouth of the man who has lost his health.  
Keeping healthy means looking after the  
disorders that ninety-nine men in a hun-  
dred neglect. You cannot get the average,  
every-day man to believe that indigestion  
or biliousness, or constipation or headache  
or loss of sleep or appetite or nervousness  
in the morning and dizziness through the day  
amount to much anyway. He will "pooh,  
pooh" at you, until some morning he  
wakes up and finds himself sick as a dog.  
Then he will send for a doctor and find out  
to his surprise that all these disorders have  
been but the danger signals of a big malady  
that has robbed him of his health, possibly  
forever. It may be consumption or nerv-  
ous prostration or malaria or rheumatism  
or some blood or skin disease. It may be  
no, they all have their little localities in the  
system, but they are all connected. Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Discovery makes the ap-  
petite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver  
active, the blood pure, the system healthy,  
and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It  
is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder.  
It cures 99 per cent. of all cases of con-  
sumption. In fact bronchitis, throat and  
lung affections generally yield to it. Medicine  
stores sell it.

One or two at bedtime cure constipation.  
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regu-  
late and invigorate the stomach, liver and  
bowels. By all medicine dealers.

## THE PENNY IN CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

Such an Offering, Except From the  
Poor, is an Insult to God and  
His Church.

"The important part which the penny  
plays in the average church offering is  
known to everyone who has ever been  
interested in church finances," writes  
Edward W. Bok in the February  
*Ladies' Home Journal*. "And that it  
is a part entirely out of proportion to  
the necessities, is felt and realized by  
many a church treasurer. Scores of  
people who could afford to drop a  
nickel or a dime into the church offer-  
ing, content themselves by giving a  
penny. The feeling is either that the  
smallest offering will do, or the matter  
of church finances is not given any  
thought. There is a failure to realize  
that a church is the same as any other  
business institution, and it must have  
money for its maintenance."  
"There is such a thing as too literal  
an interpretation of the phrase that  
'religion is free.' Of course, it is free,  
and let us hope it will always be so in  
this country. But to make religion  
free costs money—and this isn't an  
Irish bluff, either. There are those to  
whom more than 'the widow's mite'  
given to the church would mean doing  
without some absolute necessity of life.  
The penny of such a one is the most  
welcome gift to any church, the most  
valuable offering which anyone can make.  
From those who can give more  
than a penny, and who are giving only  
the penny, such an offering is an insult  
to God and His church, and the sooner  
people see the matter in this hard,  
true light the better. I am almost  
tempted to say that the churches could,  
with perfect justice, rule out the penny  
from their offerings. Were this done  
the nickel would be the prevailing  
offering, and to how few persons,  
wherever stops to consider the question,  
would such an offering be a hardship  
or an impossibility? A year's offering  
of two dollars and sixty cents, exclud-  
ing that one attend at church on each  
Sunday, or twice, with one offering of  
five cents, would galvanize the church  
finances of this country."

### Klondyke Freight Rates.

The new freight tariff on goods de-  
stined for the Klondyke provides the fol-  
lowing rates from Vancouver: \$8 per  
ton will be charged on general mer-  
chandise and miners' supplies from  
Vancouver or Victoria to Wrangell,  
and \$5 per head for dogs; from Van-  
couver to Juneau the rate will be \$9  
per ton, and from Vancouver to Dyea  
or Skagway, \$10 per ton and \$5 per  
head for dogs. Freight rates to Dyea  
will cover only to anchorage, at which  
point the company's responsibility will  
cease, and all freight charges on  
merchandise and live stock for Skagway  
Bay or Dyea must be prepaid, and all  
live stock for Juneau or Wrangell,  
fed to be furnished by shipper, while  
sufficient for use of stock will be carried  
free, but any excess delivered at  
destination will be charged for. From  
Vancouver to St. Michaels, general  
merchandise will be charged for at the  
rate of \$100 per ton, and flour, pork,  
etc., \$100 per ton. From Vancouver  
to Dawson City and Yukon points,  
\$200 per ton will be the rate for  
general merchandise, and \$120 for  
flour, pork, etc.—*Colonist*.

### Mackenzie Talks.

Wm. McKenzie, railway projector,  
visited Winnipeg last week. In an  
interview respecting the Teelin Rail-  
way contract, Mr. McKenzie announced  
that Mr. Alex. Calder, of Winnipeg,  
will be the agent to hire men for the  
work. They will have to pay their  
fares, but will be given a low rate. In  
this interview, speaking of the contract,  
he says that no other firm would have  
taken it on the terms. Had the work  
been put up to public tender, no Cana-  
dian company would have bid. Besides  
their terms must have been best be-  
cause a strong American company was  
in the field with an offer, which the  
Government would have accepted had  
it been better. He held it would have  
been folly to let the public know what  
was being done until the bargain was  
made. The only difference between  
this contract and others is that the  
contractors are taking exceptional  
chances. The Government is not in-  
volved to the extent of a cent, while  
the contractors have put up \$250,000.  
Regarding the land grant it will  
all be north of the 60th parallel and west  
of the Mackenzie river. The con-  
tractors run a base line straight along  
the general line of a stream and select  
their lots along it, every alternate lot  
belonging to the property of the Government.  
They are not allowed to follow the  
sinuosity of a stream, so that there will  
be plenty of land all around and be-  
tween the company's reservations for  
individual miners. This concession,  
Mr. McKenzie says, was but a small  
fraction of the mineral area of the  
country.

The Government has safeguarded  
the interests of the public in every  
possible way, and those who go into  
that country to look for gold will not  
have cause to complain.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGBORN'S CODE

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HIDE, PELT WOOL, TALLOW,  
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### PLAIRIE FIRES.

An Important Decision Relating  
to Defects in the Territorial  
Ordinance.

In view of the importance of the  
prairie fire question in the Territories,  
the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice  
Wentworth, at Mooseomin, the other day,  
in the case of Mathewson vs. Pearson,  
is of interest. It deals with the defects  
in the Territorial Ordinance relating  
to prairie fires.

The appellant was convicted under  
Ordinance No. 27 of 1893 before three  
Justices of the Peace of having at  
Moose Mountain kindled a prairie fire  
and allowing it to run at large, and was  
fined \$100 and costs.

His Lordship, after hearing the ap-  
peal, decided that as there was no  
special provision made in the above  
Ordinance for recovery of the fine on  
summary conviction, the Justices had  
no jurisdiction to convict. The appeal  
was, therefore, dismissed without costs.

The decision was practically in favor  
of the appellant as there is no way of  
compelling him to pay the fine. His  
Lordship added that the defect had  
been remedied in the revised Ordinance  
which are in force from the  
beginning of the year.

### A WIFE'S LAST HOPE.

Husband Suffering With That Dis-  
ease of Sufferings—Rheumatism  
South American Rheumatic  
Cure Gives Relief in  
10 Hours.

Mrs. C. Saunders, Brookbury, Que.,  
writes: "My husband was confined to bed  
for two months with acute rheumatism  
pains and fever. Doctors could give him no  
little relief. I had about lost hope of his  
recovery. I was induced to try South American  
Rheumatic Cure and ten hours after  
commencing its use all pain had left him.  
He took in all three bottles and is now well  
and strong and free from every pain. Sold  
by W. W. Bole.

### PROSTRATED, EXHAUSTED.

NO SLEEP—NO REST.

LL do not appreciate the words of John G.  
Dun, who sang, "God bless the man who  
first invented sleep." But experience is  
not wanting to those who have suffered as  
Mrs. C. Saunders, of Brookbury, Ont., who  
became ill with nervous troubles that to quote her  
brother, Mr. Donald McLean, a well-known re-  
sident of that illustrious section of North  
Ontario: "My sister had not slept a night  
for over three months. She could not have  
stood this much longer, and it was only  
when death seemed imminent that South  
American Nerve Cure became the good phy-  
sician. After taking the first dose of the  
Nerve Cure she slept all night, and gained  
in flesh until perfectly well, and has now  
no sign of nervousness." This is a wonder-  
ful medicine in the severest cases of nerv-  
ousness, and the greatest flesh-builder to  
be found anywhere in the world.—*W. W. Bole*.

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'Xmas 1897. New Year '98.

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OF WINES, LIQUORS AND  
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Liquors Old Tom and Holland Gin, Rum,  
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ard, Bertrands, Ginger and Native Wines,  
Liquors and Mitters, Rose Ale and Guinness  
Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.  
Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive  
prompt attention. Business hours from 8  
to 10 o'clock.

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Teacher wanted for Westview school for  
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mencing March 1st 1898. State salary and  
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herd of thirty. Terms reasonable. H. W. MOORE,  
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Passengers furnished through to all points  
in Great Britain and Ireland and at special  
rates to all parts of the European contin-  
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**DR. WAGBORN'S  
KIDNEY AND  
BLADDER CURE**  
Saves Thousands of Lives.  
Four years ago Jacob Dettling, of Hay  
land, was dragged to the verge of  
death by dreadful heart disease. He was  
given up to die. From vigorous manhood  
he had gone to a broken-down wreck. It  
was Dr. Wm. W. Bole's Kidney and Bladder  
Cure that saved him. He took it carefully,  
and in 21 days, and in time to bless the  
whole family was recommended to  
him. It relieved in 20 minutes.—*W. W. Bole*.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

OFFICIAL GUIDE WAGBORN'S GUIDE. 5c







## A WOMAN LIVED IN MAN'S ATTIRE

Catherine Coombs is entitled to the unique distinction of being a woman who has for forty-three years successfully masqueraded in male attire, and under the name of "Charley Wilson," worked with men in the masculine trade of a painter. Through an accident her sex was discovered, and she is now in the West Ham Union, London, where she was recently interviewed by the London Telegraph, which prints her strange story:

Dressed in the simple uniform of the West Ham Union of blue linen, with white apron and cap upon her short iron gray hair, Mrs. Coombs entered briskly and alertly and would certainly not have been set down as more than fifty years of age, though she is over sixty-three. She is by no means tall, and in her masculine garb must have appeared both short and slight. Her voice sounded unusually deep for a woman, but as she explained in subsequent conversation, she had cultivated its lowest registers, till she had come to use them habitually; and she also expresses herself with a terseness and vigor not quite characteristically feminine. She was not disposed at first to speak fully of her life, saying modestly, that to some it might not seem a very edifying one; but by degrees, and with the help of a leading question or two, she unfolded her extraordinary history, and as she talked it became evident that she had enjoyed considerable educational advantages. "To her possession, in fact, of this is due the unhappy beginning of her life."

As she explained, she was born at Ashby, in Somersetshire, of comfortably circumstanced parents, who sent her to the Cheltenham Ladies' College, which half a century ago, held, as it does today, a leading place among girls' schools, and while there she was far better taught than was the majority of girls at that time. It was here that her husband was a curate, but that is not the case. He was a schoolmaster and a cousin of her own, considerably her senior. Thinking that her knowledge would be of assistance to him in teaching, he pressed for a very early marriage, which proved a disastrously unhappy one, until his efforts to live upon her parents, and his personal violence to her, compelled her not only to leave him, but to take steps to prevent his ever finding her again.

When it was that the problem of existence presented itself. There were not the "openings for women" five and forty years ago that there are to-day, and to put it in her own words, she saw that the choice lay between a man's clothes and labor and destitution. She elected the former, and but for an accident, would probably have carried her secret to her death. She succeeded in effecting a satisfactory transition in her belongings at a Birmingham "coffee house." Her next step was to find work, and she started as a learner in the house painting trade at four shillings a week. Her aptitude soon showed itself, and after three weeks this modest remuneration was raised, until in a few months she was able to earn a "living wage." In the earlier days of her career she worked a great deal in Yorkshire, and bore her part in the infernal decorations of many of the finest mansions of the landed and titled people there.

I interrupted her narrative to ask if she had never felt afraid in these times of some gesture or inadvertent speech that would betray her to her "father," and her answer showed well she turned the power of observation to account. "I knew I must never lapse into carelessness," she said, "and how little it would take to give me away, from a very small accident. We had our luck while we were decorating a fine house, and the gardener, thinking to give us a treat, brought in a basket of choice apples. He was in a hurry, however, and to those at the table, and the hall he threw the apples, and a young boy, sitting down, who I suppose, had been in the habit of wearing an apron at his work, extended his knees apart to make a lap in which to catch the fruit. There was an old Yorkshire foreman close beside him, who at once laughed at the boy, and said, 'You lad's learnt how to catch apples.' I had played cricket, I knew how to catch mine, but I did not forget the lesson."

"But how did you bring yourself to talk as men talk when you are alone?" I asked. "Well, you see," she answered, "I never mixed with them. From the first I saw my safety would lie in maintaining a rather proud, rather stand-

off demeanor. My work, I may say without vanity, was so good that that was my claim to the master's notice. The men wondered a little who I could be that chose to keep so much to myself, and so they dubbed me 'the gentleman painter.'"

As Mrs. Coombs talked, it was easy to see that she held strongly religious and devout opinions, though without any ostentation or tendency to ostracize them, and in this way, too, she could save herself from offense. "I have often," she continued, "had to speak my mind out straight when a man working under me has been lazy or careless, but I can safely say I have never used a blasphemous word or an expression that would be jarring on a woman's ears. And, as far as talk about me went, I never hesitated to show that I disliked coarse and irreverent and vulgar conversation."

"Now that I look back," she answered, "it does seem remarkable that I never once found it inevitable to sleep in the same room with a man. I used to go to cottages, rather than to the little houses, for, though I have never been a teetotaler, the accommodation of the village inn is often very objectionable. One time when I was on some work in North Kensington, I met a man I had known, and he said, 'Charley, old chap, there's a good thing some of us are going down to It's near West Grinstead—the whole of Sir William Burrell's mansion is decorated, and there's a vacancy. I hesitated a little, but it seemed a good thing, so I offered myself and went. We all got down there, and while they were sitting round their lunch I strolled out, saw a nice old fellow smoking over a gate, and said, 'Know where I could get a room? I'm here for a painting of the 12th house.' 'Don't know, as we couldn't do with you ourselves,' he took me in and showed me a clean and comfortable room, which I immediately engaged, and, fearing lest any of my companions would want to share it, I said I would have 'my wife' down also, and my niece; and I had as healthy and comfortable a summer in the country as you could have wished."

Working at Kingston in the summer, she fell from a scaffolding and fractured some ribs. She made a good recovery, and no suspicion even then was raised as to her sex by the doctor who set them and attended her, any more than it had been when she fell down a ship's hatch and fractured her kneecap. On this occasion, however, the doctor had said one day, "What curiously small hands you have for a man, Wilson." Looking, too, at them, well formed and even white, it is almost a wonder that these never did raise any inquiry. But for the last few weeks, work was unobtainable. For two days and two nights this brave-hearted woman tramped the streets with no more than a halfpenny roll to eat, and at last she was fain to seek the shelter of the workhouse. She clung to the hope that somehow she might evade the compulsory stripping, but it was impossible, and feminine modesty revolted even to yielding up the secret she had kept so long.

"But I have hope that I shall not have to stay here long," she piteously said. "My eyesight is not as good as it was, and I fear I shall not be able to undertake high class painting work again, but I could act as caretaker. I could keep a lodge and should be very thankful if I could hear of any position of trust. I am doing my best while I am here, and the matron is very kind to me, giving me only some stockings to darn and sheets to hem, instead of sending me to scrub or wash. And I feel very uncomfortable in these clothes, though you would not find me wanting any half-and-half bloomers if I can't have my old coat and trousers."

NOTES FROM FAR LANDS.  
The Persians are great lovers of confectionery.  
Silence and expedition are the chief characteristics of a Turkish dinner.  
The Chinese show their courtesy by feeding their guests and visitors at any hour of the day.  
Forks are unknown in Turkey; but a good Mussulman washes his fingers before he begins to eat.  
A Japanese dinner of high pretensions is eaten with chopsticks to the accompaniment of music and dancing.  
The French people, it is said, now pay more attention to eating and drinking, and less to dancing, than formerly.

Why Suffer?  
When there is such a good remedy as Nervine for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pain just as rapidly. Give it a trial.

IT DIDN'T WORK  
Fr. Dugan—I am afraid Bridget, that you are as much at fault in this quarrel as Patrick. You must learn to exercise forbearance, and remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath.  
Bridget O'Hoolahan—Becorra, yer verivance, that's just what started the trouble. But can't you hear me work and axed what was there for dinner. He was tormented hungry and cross as two sticks, so he was, an' I give him a soft answer.  
Well, what did you say?  
Couldn't much.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED  
by local applications as they cannot reach the base of the ear. There is only one way to cure it, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing. When it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Also cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY NAME.

The question has frequently been asked, "What is Queen Victoria's surname?" A correspondent thus answers the conundrum: "A friend the other day asked me if I knew Queen Victoria's family name. I thought a moment and answered, 'Why, Guelph of course.' 'Oh, no,' answered my friend, 'not at all. While the members of Queen Victoria's family are Guelphs by descent, her marriage with Prince Albert would give her his surname, as is usual in such cases. And what was the family name of the prince consort?' I had to confess that I did not know. 'Well,' said my friend, 'you are excusable for not knowing. I suppose, since only a short time ago, the same question was asked at a dinner party in London, attended by a number of persons of rank, some of whom were very near royalty, and not a soul of them could answer it except the propounder of the question. The name in question is Wettin, and the dominion of Saxony came to this family in 1430. Therefore, without her crown and kingdom, Queen Victoria would be simply Mrs. Wettin.'"

It's a small thing, but when you think that most people drink it at each meal, and some people drink two or three cups each time, you can readily see it is most important that you drink pure tea. Very few know what happens from the time the tea leaf is picked until they buy it from their grocer, who as a rule, sells bulk tea. Few of them carry a sufficient stock of tea to blend successfully, and large importers, knowing this, and seeing the advantage of keeping the tea from exposure, have introduced the package tea. One of the most successful of these is Luddella Ceylon Tea, which seems to be thoroughly appreciated wherever used. A few years ago one dollar a pound would not be as good a tea as Luddella. To a great extent this is accounted for by new methods of production; instead of rolling the leaf by hand, this is now done by machinery.

## TRAGEDY OF THE HEART.

Tears stood in the young woman's eyes.  
You pain me deeply, Mr. Highmore, she said.  
Then you refuse my love!  
For a moment she was silent. Then, with great gentleness, she spoke again:

Mr. Highmore, I can never marry a man who walks pigeon-toed.  
As if struck by a heavy and unexpected blow in the face he sank back in a chair.  
But presently he recovered himself.  
Rising from the chair, he put on his overcoat and drew on his gloves with great deliberation, took his hat and moved to the door. Then, with his hand on the knob, he turned and said:  
I could tear the pain of the rejection, Miss Glycerine McCurdy, for this is not the first time. There have been others. But this is the deepest humiliation that has ever befallen me. I shall remember this as the bitterest hour of my life. I have been turned down by a girl who pronounces it "pigeon!"  
His head sank till his chin rested on his shirt bosom, and he opened the door and faded out of her sight forever.

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Is conducted by tight boots. Corn reaping is best conducted by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, prompt and painless corn cure. Beware of imitations.

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IS THE BEST.

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The Monsoon Tea Co., 7 Wellington-St., W. Toronto.

## A SUGGESTION.

I want something in a small check, said young Mr. Twitters, as he examined the tailor's cloth.  
Did you bring it with you, sir, asked the tailor.  
Bring what with me?  
The small check.

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In every household, a good man is needed. Sample \$2.50. Address: J. M. MOORE, 10 King St. W., Toronto.

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Real watch on earth, \$1.25; our celebrated 25th century watch; American movement; warranted to keep time; 25 jewels; gold case; wind, pocket set, finely finished; dial, black; case, gold; received from gold and silver; made in America; and Europe; a beautiful watch, and a beautiful watch; the world over; just a watch which sells anywhere; \$1.25; 25 jewels; make money by selling it; send about \$2.00 in a single day; will send sample to any address on receipt of price; 6, 8, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880, 3885, 3890, 3895, 3900, 3905, 3910, 3915, 3920, 3925, 3930, 3935, 3940, 3945, 3950, 3955, 3960, 3965, 3970, 3975, 3980, 3985, 3990, 3995, 4000, 4005, 4010, 4015, 4020, 4025, 4030, 4035, 4040, 4045, 4050, 4055, 4060, 4065, 4070, 4075, 4080, 4085, 4090, 4095, 4100, 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, 4125, 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4150, 4155, 4160, 4165, 4170, 4175, 4180, 4185, 4190, 4195, 4200, 4205, 4210, 4215, 4220, 4225, 4230, 4235, 4240, 4245, 4250, 4255, 4260, 4265, 4270, 4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035, 5040, 5045, 5050, 5055, 5060, 5065, 5070, 5075, 5080, 5085, 5090, 5095, 5100, 5105, 5110, 5115, 5120, 5125, 5130, 5135, 5140, 5145, 5150, 5155, 5160, 5165, 5170, 5175, 5180, 5185, 5190, 5195, 5200, 5205, 5210, 5215, 5220, 5225, 5230, 5235, 5240, 5245, 5250, 5255, 5260, 5265, 5270, 5275, 5280, 5285, 5290, 5295, 5300, 5305, 5310, 5315, 5320, 5325, 5330, 5335, 5340, 5345, 5350, 5355, 5360, 5365, 5370, 5375, 5380, 5385, 5390, 5395, 5400, 5405, 5410, 5415, 5420, 5425, 5430, 5435, 5440, 5445, 5450, 5455, 5460, 5465, 5470, 5475, 5480, 5485, 5490, 5495, 5500, 5505, 5510, 5515, 5520, 5525, 5530, 5535, 5540, 5545, 5550, 5555, 5560, 5565, 5570, 5575, 5580, 5585, 5590, 5595, 5600, 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